SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1880.

Amusements To-Day. Haverly's Theatre—Our Golder, Mattues, Kenter & Binl's Garden—Concert. Hadines Square Theatre—Hast Kirks, Railses, Hetropols tem Concert Half-Brindway, Than, and Sat New York Aquartum—Finators, Matines. W. hlo's Cl eden ... The Child Stealer, Matthes,

h's Theater Sit, the Arkaness Trave Themtre-Hearts of Oak. Matfines. Subscription Rates.

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Sen. Garfield's Credit Mobilier Record.

From his Own Sworn Testimony before the Poland Committee, Jan 14, 1873.

I never owned, received, or agreed to receive my stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Parish Buildened sor any dividends or profits arising from either of them.

From Judge Poland's Report, Feb. 18, 1973-Garfield's Testimong

The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent dividend m bonds and sold them for ninety-seven per cent., and also received the many per cent. each dividend, which, logother with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of \$329. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a cheek on the Sergeant at Arms, and Mr. Garfield then understood this sum was the balance of dividends after paying fi From the New York Times, Feb. 19, 1878.

Messrs. Kelley and Garfield present a most distressing figure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair is complicated by the most unfortunate contradictions of testimony.

From the New York Tham, Peb. 20, 1873.

The character of the Credit Mobiller was no secret The source of its profits was very well known at the time Congressmen bought it. Though Oakes Ames may have speceeded in concealing his own motive, which wa to bribe Congressmen, their acceptance of the clock was het on that account innecent. The dishonor of the act. as a participation to an obvious (rand, still remains.

Some of them have indulged in testimony with refer ence to the matter which has been contradicted. The committee distinctly rejects the testimony of several of the members. This can only be done on the ground that it is untrus Instantive sestimony given under oath is morally, if not begally

It is the clear duty of Congress to visit with punish ment all who took Credit Mebilier stock from Oaker

From the New Pork Tribune, Feb. 19, 1673.

James A. Garneld of Ohio had ten shares; never paid a dollar; received \$329, which, after the investigation be gan, he was suxious to have considered as a lean from Mr. Onkes Ames to himself.

Well, the wickedness of all of it is that these men be trayed the trust of the people, deceived their constitu ents, and by evasions and falsehoods confessed the trans action to be disgraceful,

From the New York Trellane, Feb. 28, 1873.

Mr. Ames establishes very clearly the point that he was not alone in this offence. If he is to be expelled for bothery, the men teho were bribat should go with him.

The Only Consistent Course.

We observe that some of our Democratic contemporaries, in other parts of the Union, are deriding the Times for its persisten silence in regard to Mr. GARFIELD's record of guilt in the Credit Mobilier business They hold the leading Republican newspa per up to ridicule, because it does not speak at a time when its candidate for President is so sorely in need of an able and vigorou defender, and when innumerable partisan journals of smaller calibre than the Times are damaging Mr. GARFIELD's Interests by their silly, hysterical, and contradictory pleas in his behalf.

Whatever may be thought of the Times's attitude at this moment, it certainly is not ridiculous. It has taken the only course consistent with its self-respect as an honest ions to meet every new set of circumstances.

Readers of THE SUN no doubt have be come by this time perfectly familiar with the estimation in which the Times held JAMES A. GARFIELD in February, 1873, If any of them have failed to acquire such knowledge, a perusal of the extracts printed at the head of our columns will yield the information. In February, 1873, we had the honor to be in full agreement with the Times regarding the character of Mr. GAR-FIELD. Our judgment, like the Times's, was founded on the evidence which convicted him of taking a bribe and then swearing falsely in order to protect himself from the consequences of the first crime.

An accidental nomination has made Mr. GARRIELD the candidate of the party whose principles our eminent contemporary supports. But it also has to support its own reputation for truthfulness and unpurchasable honesty; and, however hurtful to Mr. GARFIELD its silence may be, it is wise and right in valuing its own permanent selfrespect above the temporary political in terests of any candidate, or of any party.

A Serious Disagreement.

The Boston Traveller comes up gallantly to the defence of the second person of the Chicago ticket, as the ancient Advertiser has done in support of its corrupt head They both exhibit more zeal than wisdom. The Traveller ratiocinates as follows:

"Gen. Aurara has no disqualifications for the office h has been nominated to fill. He was a faithful and efficient civil servant, who administered the most important Col-fectorship in the country with the strictest honesty and the highest ability, thereby carning the respect and good will of that very large and influential body of men, the marchants of New York. His removal from that office was not for cause, but was one of the fantastic incidents of the reform experiments made, with far better intentions than judgment, by the outgoing Administration,"

But there is another side to this matter. and it is presented by the highest Republican authority, the Fradulent President himself and his Secretary of the Treasury. At the time of ARTHUR's suspension as Collector of the Customs in this city on Jan. 31, 1879, HAYES wrote to him thus:

"You have made the Custom House a centre of partisan political management.

"With a deep sense of my obligations under the Constitotion, I regard it as my plain duty to suspend you, in

order that the office may be honestly administered." To emphasize this suspension, and to blacken ARTHUR's record still more, John SHERMAN, on the same day, also wrote to him as follows:

"Gross abuses of administration have continued and

increased during your incumbency.
"Persons have been regularly paid by you who have rendered little or no service; the expenses of your office have been increased, while its receipts have diminished. Bribes, or gratuities in the shape of bribes, have been received by your subordinates in several branches of the Custom House, and you have in no case supported the affort to correct these abuses.

GARPIELD stands for the Rings and ARTHUR stands for the machine. This combination truly represents the condition of the Republican party in its decay. Our esteemed and sentimental contemporary, the Nation, boasts that the Conwas compelled to "adopt a civil service plank when introduced independ- | to furnish to the Utes, and which the Gov-

ently of the Committee on Resolutions," but forgets to say that the Convention took the life out of the "plank," and then put up AR-THUR to scout and nullify what was left of it

Our College for Women. The examination of the applicants for admission to the Normal School, or College, as it is now known, has been concluded, and the girls have been informed of the scores made by each in this test of scholarship. The list of candidates exceeds eight hundred, and the greater part of them correctly

answered seventy-live per cent. of the questions submitted in the examination papers This was a remarkably good showing, and affords proof of the thoroughness of the training of the young women in the public grammar schools; for the questions covered a wide range in spelling, English grammar, arithmetic, algebra, history, geography, and drawing, and were well selected for testing the proficiency of the applicants in the elementary branches. Any girl who can correctly answer the majority of these questions has a better training by far than the costly tuition at

the fashionable schools is likely to give. Yet the instruction which has brought about a result so creditable is free to every girl in New York, and the successful applicants for admission to the Normal College will be carried much further at the public expense. When they have finished their training there, they will be better educated young women, so far as school education goes, than the great majority of girls who have been trained at expensive schools and under costly masters. They will have been subjected to a discipline which is almost necessarily lacking in the fashionable private schools, in many of which there is a great deal of the show and very little of the substance of learning.

If young women's health can stand the strain, which is pretty severe, they come out of the Normal College better drilled than if they had gone to any other school for girls in the city. None of the female colleges, of which so many have been founded of late years by enthusiasts in the higher education of women, rank above this free public institution, if there is one which really stands on a level with it, for thorough ness of drill.

Of course, such a school as the Normal College has many admirers. It is always exhibited to strangers interested in educa tion as one of the best fruits of our system of public instruction, and commands the praise of many, foreigners especially. Its order is unexcelled, and its educational methods deserve the applause they receive as means of intellectual training. The question is, Are they suitable for young women? Do they sufficiently regard the physiological limitations of the female sex Physicians are not so likely as some of the advocates of the higher education for women to admire the Normal College.

We say nothing of the impropriety of taxing the people for the support of a college for women. Simply as a training school for teachers, the Normal College may per haps be defended, though, as matter of fact. many of the girls who receive the benefit of its instruction never undertake teaching, and never expected to follow it as a pro-

A Strange Proceeding.

One of the important measures which Congress hurriedly enacted during the last days of the session just ended, was the so called Ute settlement bill. Its passage was marked by a gross violation of Indian rights, shameful at any time, but specially so after the attention of Congress had been freshly called by its own investigating com mittees to the fact that many of the cost liest and bloodiest Indian wars have resulted from recklessness in departing from the bargains made by the Government with the

The bill was entitled "a bill to accept and ratify the agreement submitted by the confederated bands of Ute Indians in Colorado for the sale of their reservation in said State, and for other purposes, and to make | that Bolivia misused her seacoast privilege by newspaper which does not profess new opin- the necessary appropriations for carrying out the same." Thus, on its face, its purpose was shown to be the acceptance of a proposition submitted by the Ute Indians Yet the agreement spoken of in the title is altered in the provisions of the bill. In the all-important matter of determining the future homes of the Indians, the conference committee arranged for possibly sending portions of the Indians into Utah or New Mexico. In the discussion on the bill, not one disputed point or proposed amendment was submitted to the Indians, nor was there the slightest consultation with them on any proposed change.

The object of this agreement, so called, I o seize on eleven millions of acres of land belonging to the Utes under a perfect title. all of it prized by them for hunting and fish ing, and much of it prized by the whites for its vast wealth in minerals. As the Utes were unwilling to give it up, a system of bullying and bribing was resorted to. The Indians were frightened by the presence of the army among them, and by threats of t general invasion by settlers. A few selected chiefs were then taken to Washington, and were induced by presents and by tempting individual promises to sign an agreement nominally binding their tribe. Under such circumstances, the least that could be honor ably done by Congress was to stand by the alleged agreement, or, in altering it, to consult the chiefs, and in all cases to give the tribe as a whole liberty of action on the agreement thus volunteered for them. But not one of these things has been done.

A proviso appeared in the original bill. that in case the Utes as a tribe should not ratify the agreement, the Government should protect them in their former treaty rights to their reservation. This the Government was bound to do in honor and by the solemn obligations of a previous treaty; and it seems also to have been made a part of the express bargain with the chiefs at Washington, since Mr. SCHURZ Appounced imme diately after the agreement that the Ute tribe had the same right to reject the protocol that Congress had.

Nevertheless this proviso for protection in case of non-ratification was stricken out of the original bill. The reason alleged is that "It was obnoxious to the people of Colorado, and not considered important, as the conference committee is satisfied that the Utes will promptly ratify the agreement!" Could anything be more treacherous? The plain purpose is to deprive the Utes of that free choice between acceptance and rejec tion which was pledged to them in the original bargain, and which is the more due when its terms are altered. There is no name but robbery to apply to such a seizure by compulsion. Congress did not dare to put into the agreement a positive threat that unless the Utes should agree to this bargain their territory should be open to invasion, and so a negative implication to the same effect is given by striking out provise for protection. HAYES and SCHURE are thus notified that Congress will not call them to account for continuing to refuse the

protection which they were bound in honor

erhment is pleaged to provide. It is thus that the Ute outrage begun on the reservation is consummated in Congress.

The GARFIELD Republicans say it was not bribery, but only perjury. They insist that he did not receive the stock and dividends corruptly, but merely testified under oath that he did not receive them at all. They seem to admit that it would not do to put a man in the White House who had taken a bribe to influence his official conduct as a member of Congress; but they think it would be for the benefit of the country to have a President who deliberately took a false oath.

SECOR ROBESON was one of the prominent features of the demonstration for Gen. GAR-Washington. The eternal fitness of things was consulted when this noted corrup tionist was brought forward as a moral prop to the head of the Chicago ticket. GARFIELD and Rongson belong to the same tribe of public plunderers, with this difference in favor of the atter, that he knows the use of opportunity and its money value better than the former.

Both are equally without principle; and when GARPIELD's character comes to be stripped of its veneer of cant and hypocrisy, as it will be before a month has passed away, the mora rottenness of the man will be fully understood by the public.

The Australian cricketers now visiting England for the second time miss the ardent welcome of their tour two years ago, and begin o realize the folly of the treatment, by their colonial countrymen, of Lord Hannis's eleven at Sydney. The indignity then put on the visit ing Englishmen has been repaid by some snubbing of the Australians in Englan the cleven is one of the most remarkable ever assembled—more powerful than the team which visited England and this country in 1878, and perhaps better than any ever got together anywhere, unless Dapt's last year's team of Engish professionals be possibly excepted. In playing a crack eighteen at Southampton, including the famous W. R. GRACE and other noted players, they beat the home eighteen by an inning and 22 runs, scoring 250 in one inning to the eighteen's 115 and 118. MURDOCK scored 97 in that inning. The team includes among those who before visited this country A. BANNERMAN, MURDOCK, BOYLE, BLACKHAM and Sporrouth. If the team comes to America. as it is likely to do, it will have a chance to make amends for the rudeness its predecessor was guilty of at Philadelphia in 1878, and which might have been forgotten at once, after the regrets expressed, but for the language used regarding it by Manager Conway and others after they were well out of the country.

Mr. Dorman B. Earon achieved a certain notoriety some years ago by bestriding the hobby of civil service reform. To be sure he did not make any headway to speak of; but he stood up in the stirrups and made a great noise and some closet philosophers in politics were

Mr. Donman B. Eaton now assures the close philosophers that Gen. CHESTER A. ARTHUR is a man after their own hearts; a man to be endorsed "without qualification;" a man abou whom all civil service reformers should rally

Yet on Jan. 81, 1879, Mr. JOHN SHERMAN wrote to Gen. CHESTER A. ARTHUS, then Colector of the Port of New York: "Gross abuses of administration have continued and increased during your incumbency." "You have in no case supported the effort to correct these

On the same day RUTHERPORD B. HAYES wrote to Gen. ARTHUR: "I regard it as my plain duty to suspend you, in order that the office may be honestly administered."

If HAVES and SHERMAN were right, Mr. Don-man B. EATON is all wrong. If he is right, then HATES and SHERMAN were guilty of an odlous injustice to a deserving public officer-all the more odious in that, not content with taking away his office, they did their best to take away his good name. Chili's reputed terms of peace offered to the allies are stringent in view of the fact that she is not yet in the Peruvian capital. Yet if

Chili proves conqueror, she may certainly demand much of Bollvia. She proposes to annex the latter's province of Atacama, which she has fully occupied, and which was the original cause of the trouble. This would probably not be an excessive demand, save for the consideration that it cuts Bolivia off from an outlet to the Pacific, leaving her no more seaports than Bohemia. But can she not urge with sincerity breaking the treaty regarding the exemption of the Chillan nitrate companies of Atacama from taxation? Besides, may not Chill turn Bolivia over to Peru for indemnity, letting the latter, if she chooses, assign her the southernmost Peruvian district beyond the Los for seacoast outlet? That would undoubtedly be piece of conqueror's insolence, yet not wholly undeserved in Peru's eager championing of Bolivia's side. As for charging Peru \$200,-000,000 for the pleasure the latter has had in making war, it must be a joke of Chill. It a little. Chili might knock off a nought, and

This is not Tammany's first trip West. It went to St. Louis four years ago, PENNSTLYANIANS AGAINST PAYNE.

Important Conference of Tilden Democrats

PITTSBURGH, June 17 .- A conference of Pennsylvania Democrats was held here tonight. Among the number present were Richard Vaux, Thos. May Pierce, Thos D. Pierce, Dallas Saunders, Frederick Gentner, Col. James P. Barr, Daniel O. Barr, and Malcolm Hay. All these are Tilden men They have heard a rumor that the New York delegates have been talking of Payne of

They have heard a rumor that the New York delegates have been talking of Payne of Ohio as second choice in case anything should prevent Titlen's nomination. The Pennsylvania Titlen's nomination. The Pennsylvania Titlen men do not believe that Mr. Titlen desires to force Payne's nomination, because it would, in their opinion, be ranky unjust. The spirit of the conference was that no Ohio man should be supported. Some thought that Payne's connection with the Standard Oil Company would hart him, and they felt sure he would not have the slightest chance in Pennsylvania from that cause. The Tilden men in Pennsylvania will support Tilden as heartlly as ever, but they will not support Payne, even if Tilden wishes it. In case of Payne being backed by Tilden, the Pennsylvania delegates will go for Randall. Either Tilden and McDonald. Tilden and Hendricks, or Seymour and Hendricks would be an acceptable ticket to Pennsylvania. In case Isandall should not be nominated, these gentlemen believe that New York and Indiana are the two States that are to be consulted, and it is folly to nominate any man who cannot carry both States, and they do not believe Payne could carry Indiana. The October election would be a terrible handicap for him. Randall is now in New York in consultation with Tilden, and he does not wish his name to be used, but his friends will force it rather than submit to Payne. All the abovennamed gentlemen will start to-morrow morning for Cincinnati.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Would you please intorin me through your estimate paper to what religions denomination Chester A Arthur, the Republican nomince for Vice-President belongs?

Moved Valley, A. V., June 14.

We think he is an Episcopalian, but we don't know for a certainty. What is sure and unquestionable about him, however, is that he is one of those who are willing to change the charactor of the American Government and take the first step toward converting the republic into an empire by making a man President for a third term. That being so, it doesn't matter much what religion he claims to believe in.

Chicago's Population not so Large as was Expected.

CHICAGO, June 18 .- The work of the census enumerators for this city is not yet completed. Commis-sioner Wright, from the returns already in, estimates the population at 475,000, being 25,000 short of the expecta-tion of a majority of the citteens. The cchaus enumer-ators at Fooria have completed their work, and return a population of less than 25,000, where 35,000 was ex-pected. It is stilesed that the work was done in cut-eaveless manuer as to be unterly untrustwertly, and the city has appointed a committee to take a correct commis-

NOW FOR CHRCENATE-HANCOCK THE JUNGE BLACK'S CHARITY FOR PALLER FRIEND,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir : Chiage has spoken; now for Cincinnati. Chicago has indeed saved us from the third term, but it has done the next worst thing possible-for our sountry, I mean. It has inflicted on us all the discrace of the nomination, by one of our two great parties, of a candidate to sit in Wash ton's, Jefferson's, and Jackson's place whom one of his own party could justly stigmatize as 'the most corrupt man" in public life! A man not merely under the charge of having participated in the infamous bribery of the Credit Mobilier, but actually under the public convicion of that charge by a Congressional committee of his own party as far back as 1873— seven years ago! A conviction which involved also that of perjury in the sworn denial audaclously hazarded by him before he knew the proofs with which he was soon to be overwhelmed! A man, too, who accepted a bribe of \$5,000, with not even a pretence of having done anything to earn or deserve it professionally. ander the thin disguise of a legal fee, for his controlling influence as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in the enormous De Golyer pavement job of nigh a million! The once great Republican party—great when it was animated by a large national idea, and had a momentous national mission to perform-to what lepth of demoralization has it not dwindled down, when its representatives in convention could by any possibility have adopted such a Presidential candidate as their representative vote for a Garfield voted for a third term to a Grant! Surely this is the end of that party, and we are now witnessing and assisting at its

deathbed. There will be, and there must be, hundreds of thousands of honest and patriotic Republicans who will never, never, never vote for such a candidate for the Presidency, however imposed on them by Chicago. Such a record as his can never be condoned, never forgotten nor forgiven. All the money which the great railroad and other "rings" are ready to pour forth in investment as a speculation in his behalf can never elect him to the Presidency. Whoever shall be nominated at Cincinnati is already i advance sure of his election, even though he should be the least popular among the dozen

shall be nominated at Cincinnati is already in advance sure of his election, even though he should be the least popular among the dozen of possible candidates.

If Mr. Tilden's condition of health is indeed such as to make him no longer available nor roally desirous of anything more than the honor of declining the well-deserved nomination (on which point some of his intimate friends entertain serious doubt, and respecting which his own mind is probably not yet finally made up, then he ought to be the candidate, because not only does justice claim it, but because of represents, as none other can with equal completeness and strength, the two large ideas of atonement and reform. But if his present physical condition should cause him to decline it and to prefer the only honor higher than the Presidency, that of declining it, then have we only the embarrasement of choice from the States of New York. Pennsylvanin, Delaware, New Jersoy, Connecticat, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Chillornia, from willen States we have candidates so many and so worthy, among whom we might safely agree to choose by throwing their names into a hat and letting a baby piek one biindfold.

Yet still, many and all, good as they are, and safe as we should be with any, I am free to say that there is one who seems to me to combine the conditions of oppular strength, adapted to the situation and the time, which would make him sure of a larger majority than any other. I refer to Hanceck of Pennsylvania.

Not because he was a great and preëminently glorous General; not because he was a great for make him sure of a larger majority than any other. I refer to Hanceck of Pennsylvania.

Not because he was a great for make him sure of a larger majority than any other. I refer to Hanceck of Pennsylvania.

Not because he was a great of the war, Gettysburger, not for his entire brilliant and Texas) in 1867-8, under the Reconstruc man, while firm and inflexible in his loyality to duty, and a Democrat faithful to the ingrained principles of the Jefferson and Jackson achool. In which he had been born and bred, though his life in the army had kept him alcof from participation in our mere party politics. His famous. "General Order No. 40" will be engraved hereafter on the pedestal of his statue; and his masterly answer to the public attack of Gov. Pease of Texns, and the whole iong series of his recilies to all the attempts made upon him to induce him to swerve from his policy of the subordination of the military to the civil—of force to right and to law—constitute a record far surpassing, in true nobleness and the best glory, all that of his undisputed heroism and moral and intellectual features as a commander in the field of tactics and battle. So long as he retained the command of that Fifth Military District (from November, 1867, to March, 1868), he was the incarnate veto of that whole base and vile careet-bag method of "reconstruction" which, after his removal, matured under Grant into results so ruinous and so disgraceful that even Grant himself, at the close of his eight years, had to abandon it and confess its error, it was impossible for the men in power at Washington to allow him to stand there." like a stone wall," as an insurmountable barrier in the way of their partisan designs. He was virtually removed, and mainly through the action of this same Garfield, as Chairman of the Military Committee. The first attempt to accomplish that object was attained in another way by transferring to Gen. Grant (not yet President the constitutional authority of the President is commander-in-Chief of the army. A series of measures was then initiated which so tended to humiliate Hancock before his subordinates that so high and noble spirited a man could not retain a position he had never sought nor desired, and he had to ask to be relieved from it by a compulsion as effectual as though he had been officially removed. But the memory of his containi

Col. Fred Grant opon an Eminent Republicas.

From the Chirago Tribune.
Col. Fred Grant appears to have been thrown utirely off his balance by the result of the Convention The morning after the nomination he engaged in an ex-cited political conversation with a fellow passenger on an Indiana avenue car. Speaking so loudly that no one could help overhearing him, he declared that "Mr. Washburne was a G-d d-d liar and fraud." A friend of Mr. Washburne, sitting near, requested Col. Grant not to speak in that way of that gentleman, whereupon the doughty young warrior repeated, with still more offen-sive emphasis, "Mr. Washburne is a G-d d-d flar and fraud." This incident was witnessed by several persons. who came to the conclusion that Col. Grant resembles his great father only in name.

A Second Attempt to Land Algerine Convicts

Boston, June 18 .- When the brig Novo Mahilde arrived here on Tuesday from Trinidad the Deputy Superintendent of the Alien Passenger Agency bearded Cayenne, making their way to Trinidad, and shipping thence to Boston. They say they are all political offendthence to Boston. They say they are all political offend-ers. They paid \$135 for their pressess, argaing to board themselves. They are utually dealthing without means to obtain even food to cat, the captain having refused them assistance. The authorities have served a notice on the evaluation to permit the convicts to land within the jurisdiction of the State which prohibits the entrance of persons known to be criminals or inble to become purpers. The fine in each case is limited to \$500. This late securit time within three months that an attempt has been made to land Algerine convicts in Boston.

Just About the Truth of It. From the Tribune. The declination tally stands: Seymour, 250;

on Garffeld's Case, Writte Bays Before the Report of the Pointed

From the Evening Mail, June 17.

If there is a lawyer in this country who has a constitutional hatred of all public officials who show the shathest tendency toward corruption, it is Judge Jeremiah S. Black, a Democrat of Democrat Swith Irdii Rhowledge, after thorough investigation, he wrote the following ictur, which we commend to the careful study of all intelligent and disinterested readers:

"My Dran Sin: From the beginning of the investigation concerning Mr. America we of the Gredit Mobilier, I believed that Gen. Garfield was free from all guilty connection with that business. This opinion was founded not merely on my confinence in his integrity, but on some special knowledge of his case. I may have told you all about it in conversation, but I desire now to repeat it by way of reminder.

meetlon with that business. This opinion was founded not merely on my confidence in his integrity, but on some special knowledge of his case. I may have told you all about it in conversation, but I desire now to rupeat it by way of reminder.

I assert unheutstingly that whatever Gen. Garfield start of the conversation of the

n question. Hon. J. O. Blarke, Speaker of the House of Represent If the *H-rall* and Tun Sen had any sense of fairness has would let their readers see this convincing teathering of a lawyer distinguished for his acuteness in detecting guilf—let plent or committed.

that Garfield Committed Perjury.

From the Herald of Festerday. Our guilleless Republican contemporary, the Evening Mail, printed in its leading editorial column, yeaterday, Judge Black's letter exculpating Mr. Gardield, and subjoined at the end, "If the Herald had any sense of fairness it would let its readers see this convincing testimony of a lawyer distinguished for his acuteness in detecting guilt-inciplent or committed." The Mail is inconsiderate and discourteous in accusing the Herald of a want of furness. In questions of public interest was mitted." The Mail is inconsiderate and dis-courteous in accusing the Herald of a want of fairness. In questions of public interest we always practicathe fairness of giving both sides a hearing in our columns. We have not devi-ated from this rule in the case of Gon. Garfield. We could not ignore the accusations, because they are a part of she current history of the day, but we have forborne to endorse them, and have only insisted that they should be met and refuted.

but we have forborne to endorse them, and have only insisted that they should be met and refuted.

As to Judge Black's exculpatory letter, we are only half a day behind our zentous evening contemporary in reproducing it. The Mail printed it last evening; we print it this morning. We might, indeed, have given it half a day in advance of our contemporary instead of half a day behind, but so slight a difference as the fraction of a day affords no excuse for the discourtesy of charging us with a want of fairness. Judge Black's letter came under our notice day before yesterday, but it seemed so inadequate a defence, and in some respects so damaging to Judge Black's cleint, that we preferred to wait a day in the hope that Gen. Garfield would accept the proffered courtesy of our columns for a defence which could not be so easily riddled into shreds. We are confident that Mr. Garfield could not make so lame an argument for himself as Judge Black made for his distinguished client. Our offer 'to give Gen. Garfield all the space which he might choose to take for refuting the charges should have exempted us from the hasty and unwarranted imputation of the Mail. The Herald aims to treat everybody with justice. In the case of Gen. Garfield we have not only suppressed nothing which it would be for his advantage to publish, but have offered him an exceptional opportunity for demonstrating his innocence and putting his accusers to shame.

We think it a mistake for Gen. Garfield's friends to parade Judge Black's letter as a defensive document. It was written to serve his client in a most critical emergency, and having failed to accompilsh its object then, it is a boomerang now. Its date was Feb. 15, 1873—three days before the report of the Poland committee and save Mr. Garfield from censure in its forthcoming report. As often happens to skilful lawvers, Judge Black made an unsuccessful defence of his client.

yers, Judge Black made an unsuccessful de-fence of his client.

To perceive the bearing of Judge Black's let-ter we must compare it with Mr. Garfield's sworn testimony before the committee on which the charge of perjury is founded. Jan. 14, 1878, Mr. Garfield swore as follows: Mr. Ames never gave nor offered to give me any stock or other valuatile thing as a gift. I chee asked and ob-served the stock of SSM. That succept is the stock of the stock of the ceived from or delivered to him. I never owned, received from or delivered to him. I never owned, we ceived, or surreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobiler or of the Union Pacietic Sairread, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them.

certed, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Motiller or of the Union Pacific Rainroad, nor any dividends
or profits arising from either of them.

Judge Black virtually admits that this testimony was not true. Mr. Garfield swore that he
never had any connection with the Credit Mobilier stock; Judge Black merely contends that
he had no "guilty" connection. Garfield swore,
most absolutely, that he had never had anything whatever to do with it, and the gist of
Black's letter is to show that, sithough he did
have a connection with it, he did not understand its nature. These two lines of defence
are not only distinct, but inconsistent. If Mr.
Garfield toid the truth when he swore that he
had never had anything to do with the stock,
Judge Black attempt to show that his complicity was innocent, because he was ignorant of
the kind of transaction he was engaged in, is at
least no vindication of Mr. Garfield's sworn testimony. Judge Black said, "I believed that
Gen. Garfield was free from nil guilty connection with that business," But his client had
sworn that he had no connection with it,
"guilty" or otherwise. Why express a belief
that he had" no guilty connection, "if, as the
client swore, he had no connection with it at
all? Judge Black's reasoning to prove that the
connection was not guilty is inconsistent with
the path of his client. The following paragraph
of the counsel's letter is suggestive:

I assert unhesitatingly that, whatever Gen. Garfield
may have done or informet to do, he acted in protonnal
ignorance of the nature and character of the thing which
Mr. Ames was proposing to sell. He had not the slightest
suspicion that he was to be taken into a line organized
for the purpose of defrauding the fieldble, nor dishe know
that the stock was in any way connected with anything
which canned to the signormant of what he was doing if
the client was ignormant of what he was doing if

diction of Congress. The case sgainst him tacks the scenter which alone constitutes guit.

What pertinence was there in pleading that the client was known to what he was doing if it was true, as the client swore, that he never had anything to do with the stock in any way whatever? Why set up this claborate plea of ignorance (which is the whole substance of Counsel Black's exculpation) if his client had sworn truly that he never had any sort of connection with the Credit Mobiller stock? There is an irreconcilable inconsistency between Judge Black's letter and Mr. Garfield's testimony before the Poland committee. If he had sworn truly that he never had anything to do with the stock, it was irrelevant for his counsel to contend that what he did was done in ignorance. If he did nothing the stress Judge Black Black laid on the plea of ignorance (which forms the whole tissue of his defence) was ridiculous. Alluding to a conversation between himself and his client, Judge Black says in his letter:

letter:

I do not undertake to repreduce the conversation, but the effect of it all was to convince me thoroughly that when he listened to Ames he was confectly unconscious of anything evil. I watched case out the vary word that the offer the transaction in any other register with arranges of the transaction in any other register with any time of the transaction in any other register with interest, begans in Imy view everything else was trugging meant. I did not care whether he had made a bargain technically trading or not, his integrity depended upon the question whether he heled with his eyes open. If he ad known the true character of the proposition made to him he would not have endured it, much less emberaced it.

the question whether he soled with his eyes open. If he has known the true character of the proposation made to him he would not have endured it, much less embraced it.

This line of defence abandoned as untenable the ground taken by Mr. Gardieid in his testimony before the Poland committee one month and one day previous to the date of Judge Black's letter. Junge Black was too cornizant of the facts to attempt to save his client on his own plea. He knew well enough that it "wouldn't wash." So he virtually admitted that Gardield "listened to Ames." but maintained that he "was perfectly unconscious of anything evil." Mr. Gardield's satue and wary Democratic counsel professed that he "did not care whether he made a bargain technically binding or not. His integrity depended on whether he acted with his eyes open." This expert dodge virtually admitted that Mr. Gardield's sworn testimony before the Poland committee was indefensible; admitted that he did make an arrangement with Oakes Ames; professed indifference as to "whether he had made a bargain technically binding or not." and staked his whole defence on the point that the intelligent and active-minded Mr. Gardiel was too verdant to have known what everybody else knew at the time. But if this defence is necepted, what are we to think of Gen. Gardiel's sworn testimony that he had never any sort of connection with the Credit Mobilier? By a stretch of charity we may consider him ignorant of the real character of the Credit Mobilier, which everybody else perfectly understood, and which the whole press of the country was exposing; but when he testified before the Poland committee, could he also have been ignorant of the personal facts which it was the whole drift of Judge Biack's letter to explain away, on the ground that when Mr. Gardield negotiated with Ames he was the in-nocent vectim of a scheme? Ho may possibly have been ignorant of Ames's designs, but he

could not have been ignorant of the fact that he entertained Ames's proposals, which precluded his counsel from expressing an opinion as to whether he had made a bargain technically

shie commed from expressing an opinion as to "whether he had made a bargain technically binding or not."

It is amazing that the friends of Mr. Garfield should parade Judge Black's letter as a defence. Instead of a defence it is a confession. It was a confession that the most skilful counsel he could employ would not venture to defend him on his own sworn statements. That ground of defence was abandoned, entirely, and Judge Black was reduced to "plead the baby act." Mr. Garfield swore that he had never touched the gun; Judge Black who he handled it he did not know that it was loaded. The plain contradiction between the cash of the defendant and the argument of his counsel makes the republication of Judge Black's letter a perfect boomerang.

We suppose nobody is quite green enough to imagine that Judge Black voiunteered his defended the sum of the defendant and the argument of the defendant and the argument of the consist letter. Mr. Garfield found himself in a desperate situation and applied to a great Pemocratic lawyer to extricate him. The Republican client must have felt that he was hard pressed when he had recourse to such aid. But the Poland committee was then preparing its report, and Mr. Garfield let that he was in the crisis of his brilliant career. Three days after Judge Black's letter the Poland committee made its report to Congress. The report, like Judge Black's letter the Poland committee made its report to Congress. The report, like Judge Black's letter discredited Mr. Garfield's testimony and certified that he did make a bargain with Oakes Ames, and did receive money on his Credit Mobilier stock. The committee—in spite of Mr. Garfield's sworn statement to the contrary, reported as follows:

The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he sarred with Mr. Ames to take ten abserts of their Mchaller stock, but did not pay for the

reported as follows:

The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he sareed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobiller stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent, divided in bends and sold them for ninety-seven per cent, and also received the slaxy per cent, cash dividend, which, together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of SE2B. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant-at Arms, and Mr. Garfield then inderstood this sum was the balance of dividends after paying for the stock.

LIFE AND DEATH.

ALBANY, June 18 .- The State Board of

Health completed its organization yesterday,

Topics the State Health Board are to Con sider Especially-Incomplete Records.

and to-day its Committee on Vital Statistics. composed of Dr. Moore, Dr. John S. Delavan James G. Hunt and Dr. Elipha Harris, in accordance with the instructions of the Board, formulated certain orders of business necessary to the completeness of its regular business Dr. Elisha Harris said that it was one of the curious anomalies of State legislation upon health matters that New York has not heretofore had a general law relative to the registration of births, marriages, and deaths to cover
the entire State. There were various special
laws covering New York city and a few
other large cities, but the effect of these
special regulations was such that should
a man who had been living in New
York die even just across the Westchester
line, his death could not be entered upon the
mortality register in New York city, where it is
especially important that every death should be
registered. The same is, of course, the case
with marriages and births occurring under the
same circumstances. A child born outside of
New York city, although of New York city
parentages and possibly only temporarily absent from the city, cannot be registered in New
York city. The same is true in regard to other
cities where there are special Boards of Bealth.
The law under which the present State Board
of Health is authorized makes registration uniform under its supervision throughout the
State. He adds: "We are characted, besides, to
take cognizance of the interests of health and
iff among all the people of the State, and also
to do the very important work of inquiry as to
the causes of opidemics and preventable discances. The Health Officer of the port of New
York is one of our number. We are also required to suppress nuisances brought officially
to our notice, and to exercise for the whole
State all the sanitary powers and duties now
given to only the Health Boards of a few cities.
With the establishment of our Health Board
every birth, marriage, and death throughout
the State will be recorded and kept upon record.
As it is now many heirs seeking proofs of heirship are without any recourse beyond the
varue, scattering, and generally illegible records in village churches. There are no records
of births or deaths in the office of the Secretary
of State, and of marriages there are none later
than the colonial period. It is plainly to be
seen that our work is not light and that it i health matters that New York has not hereto fore had a general law relative to the registra-

AMNESTY IN FRANCE,

PARIS. June 18 .- At the meeting vesterday

f Senators and Deputies to discuss the am-

esty question, when some Senators expresse

the opinion that the Amnesty bill would fail in

the Cabinet in an unprecedented position. I

we do not accept amnesty, the Chamber of Dep-

uties will overturn us, and if we do not accept i

the Senate will overturn us. It would be

day, for I do not think a wanter to be discussion in the Chamber."

The Cabinet Council to-day determined, as the basis for the amnesty proposition, that amnesty will be plenary except as regards crimes against the common law previous to 1871.

The Deputies of the Republican Left decided by a vote of 48 to 13 to favor amnesty. The Senators of the same party have taken similar action.

The Anchoria's Crew.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Whether

the strictures on the behavior of the crew of the An-choria on the occasion of her collision with The Queen are correct or not—made, as they are, by hadly scared

passengers-the result, at least is in strong and happy

passengers—the result, at least is in strong and happy contrast to that of the disaster in the Sound, and makes a very strong rider to your editorial comments as to the necessity of waterproof buthheads.

In defoure of such of the crow as are my countrymen, I would morely point out that within two years Mr. Alexandr morely point out that within two years Mr. Alexandra result the crow of a staking achiever in indicesan, rawing to and from the steamer in a heavy we and strong gale, for which act of bravery he received a medal from the Board of Trade as well as a souveint from the passengers who witnesed the gallant act. The stokers and "trimmers, lew of whom are Scotch, may probably int, behave builty but the crew at large should not be blanned for the actions of the wretched iew. Very respectfully.

PRILADELPHIA, June 16.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Bishop

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SO: Bishop Clark was mistaken in asserting that the religious service conducted by him last Sanday was the first held on Coney Island since Hendrik Hudson's discovery. A policy of insurance was issued August 21, 18-72, on a church edifice, fetached, situated between Green's Hutel and the toney Island Hailroad depot. This policy was continued in force for a number of years after the date of issue. I have myself heard the bell ring for services, and seen people on the church. The building was also used as a schoolhouse, and is now in good order for a sea-bid building.

Italy Causing Offence to the Khediye.

Italy Causing Offence to the Khedive.

LONDON, June 18,-The correspondent of the

Showfurd at Alexandria says he is authorized to say that the Khedive and the Government are deeply hurt at

Halv giving protection to Chahin Pasha, a former Minister of War and Marine, who has been naturalized as an Halian subject without the permission of the Expitian Government or the Porte. It is well known that from the beginning of the Khedive's reign Haly substantially, it not officially, refused to follow the lead of England and France with reference to the affairs of Exppt. This latest instance is trend properly for the determination of

Brooklyn's Population.

the recent census returns, is \$54,000. This is a gain of 72,203 since 1875, when the population was 462,493. Be

tween 1870 and 1875 Brooklyn gained 86,000. The rate

of increase is supposed to have fallen off in consequence of the opening of the elevated fallen off in consequence of the opening of the elevated fallen off in this city Five years ago Brookiva had nearly ball as many inhabitants as New York. Now, if, as a expected, the return show New York population to be about \$1,500,000 Brooklyn has only a little over one third as many people as this city.

Gold Discovered in Penusylvania.

SHERIDAN, Pa., June 18.-Much excitement

prevails in the vicinity of Newmanstown, one mile from

this place, on account of the aupposed discovery of gold. Dr. F. K. Smith purchased five acres of land on South Mountain, sonk a shart, and is taking out a mineral which he claims to be gold ore. The says he has applied tests, which prove the presence or precious metals.

Presidential Candidates in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO. June 10. - The various oppo-

sition factions appear to be uniting on Gen. Mella, who is now the strongest competitor of Gen. Gonzalez for the Presidency. The clamors by the opposition have forced Gen. Berlozabel, Minister of Gobernacion, to resign.

Freat promptly cramps, diarrhea, ssiatic cholera, and all bowel affections with Mr. Javno's Carminative Balsan, and you will obtain speedy relief, and promote a certain cure.—Ada.

The population of Brooklyn, estimated upon

the Senate, M. de Freycinet said:

make these depths dry land would bring up between them a mountain range from 0,000 to 15,000 feet in height. The higher points of this sunken ridge now form he islands of the Azores. -Moscow lately lost a self-taught post in the person of Ivan Surakoff. Since 1862 his contributions to the Russian press were frequent, and by 1877 no less than three volumes of his collected poems had ap-peared. They were extremely popular, and gained him wide reputation; but, knowing that poetry seldom pays pecuniarity, Surakoff wisely stuck to his trade, and might be seen working in his shop in one of the markets of Moscow, with a sheet or two of paper near him for etting down a verse or two which might come into his

-Bismarck has lately been speaking his mind with characteristic candor in reference to Mr. Gladstone. His opinion of the British Prime Ministeriz neither flattering to that statesman nor assuring to the pation whose interests he holds in trust. But it is well known there is no love lost between the man of blood and iron and his rival of the exe and pen. Mr. Glad The Government to Propose it in the Chamber of Deputies To-Day. stone is just as unreserved in his views of Prince Bis-marck as Prince Bismarck is in his views of Mr. Glad-

that it expresses a therough antipathy. -A druggist's assistant was charged before the Correctional Chamber in Paris, a few days ago, with causing the death of a man by misreading a preecription. The doctor, whose writing is very clear, or dered eight drops of laudanum, which the assistant care lessly read as eight grammes, or about a quarter of an ounce. The overdose naturally killed the patient and the Court sentenced the prisoner to three mouths im-prisonment. His advocate urged as an extenuating circumstance that if the mistake had cost the deceased his

the Senate will overturn us. It would be simpler to resign at once." M. Leon Say, President of the Senate, said: "I do not find the dilemmaso great. The Senate neither makes nor unmakes Cabinets; hence we can sometimes take a different view from our colleagues of the Ministry, even on questions of importance, without overturning them." On this hint, which was approved by the Senators present, M. de Freyeinst declared that the Government would propose amnesty.

London, June 18.—The correspondent of the Times at Paris says: "To-morrow or the next day a proposal for plenary amnesty will be briefly introduced, and be laid on the table in the Chamoer of Deputies. Urgency will be voted, and it will, perhaps, be passed the same day, for I do not think it will give rise to a large discussion in the Chamber."

The Cabinet Council to-day determined, as life, it had at least provided him with a pateless death! ...The late Empress of Russia was the nother of seven children—(1) the Grand Duke Nicholas, orn 1843, died 1865; (2) the Grand Duke Alexander. hetr apparent to the throne of "All the Rumins," born in 1845, and married to the Princess Maria Dagmar, daughter of King Christian of Denmark, and sister of the Princess of Wales, by whom he has four children; 3) the Grand Duke Viedimir, born in 1847, and married in 1874 to the Princess Marie of Meckienburg Schwerin, by whom he has three sons; (4) the Grand Duke Alexis, born in 1850; (5) the Grand Duchess Marie, now Duchess of Edinburgh; (6) the Grand Duke Sergius, born in 1857;

and (7) the Grand Duke Paul, who was born in 1850. -In one of his recent lectures in London, Dr. Ersenns Wilson exhibited the photograph of a woman Is years old and five feet five inches high, whose tresses when she stood erect, enveloped her entire form in a golden veil, and trailed several inches on the ground-The longest fibres measured six feet three and one-half inches. Thirty inches is the mean length for females, and three feet is considered a very remarkable length. This instance is exceeded, however, by two American women-one whose hair measures seven feet six inches, and another, the wife of a druggist in Philadelphia, whose luxuriant elections is almost as long, and so that that when seated upon a chair she can completely caved

erself with it.
—Signor Bellachini, the renowned German prestidigitateur, one morning recently visited the Em-peror William, with whom he is a great inverte, at his study overtooking the Linden avenue, and asked to be appointed "Royal Court Artist." "I will do it. Bellachini, if you will perform some extraordinarily clevel trick, worthy of the favor you ask," replied the Emperor Bellachini immediately took up a pen, and handing it wills some paper on the table to the Emperor, requested him to write, "Bellachini can do nothing at all." Neither pen nor ink would be persuaded to review its functions.
"Now then, sire, will you try with the same to write,
Bellachin is the Emperor's Court Arist!" The second
attempt was as successful as the first had been the contrary, and Bellachini was at once, under the Emperor's

own hand, made "Royal Court Artist." -There has just been a new sensation in St. Petersburg. A young widow, left penniless, tried her utmost to make a living, but failed; she then resorted to a strategy. Assuming the name of her deceased husband, she changed her dress for that of a man, procured employ ment in a factory, and worked there for years, unlis-covered and contented. By and by she met a young woman who was maltreated by her parents, and, if order to save her from further persecution, proposed marriage, after having informed her of her own sex. The wedding ceremony was duly performed in a church o St. Petersburg, and the pair lived happily until the facts were discovered and exposed. The pair were arrested and committed to trial; but the Judges were puzzled by a case which had not been foreseen by Eussian law, and

-The fashionable women of New York ard represented by a correspondent of the Cincinnati & quirer as puzzling over the question how to look presentable, if not be witching, in wet bathing parments. "A good proportion of them," the writer says, "will give up the problem and appear, when the time comes, in the ordinary loose blouse and trousers, in which no murtal woman can look otherwise than decidedly unenchant-ing." But there are some who will not give it up so, and a costume designed for their benefit is thus descri-

it has been sent to the Fenate for decision.

"The body garment was estembly a single blame of pinkish gray flannel, but it was really a most artistically trivence. Instead of being straight and shirt like, it wis cut in to fit the waist almost light, so that when well would only have fulness enough to wrinkle a hille, while really following every curve of the figure. A hill encircled the waist. The skirt was very short-not long enough to fairly sit down on. The transcrs were mod-crately full around the upper legs, but impered of rapelly to the knees, where they became skin-tight, terminand at the ankle. Thus the effect of tights was produced from the knees down, but without changing the material.
The feet were left bare." The following secret is let out:
"Corsets are hardly ever worn under hattling dresses. because the wetting of the flamed outer carment rave as their presence, and no woman would like to have is known that she bathed in them. Well, to preserve the shape of the wearer of this costume, a correct had toen made of fine wire, noticed in large messics and stical nearly to her body. This old correct was perfectly pliable, yielding to the more menute of the flesh, yelling taining graceful outifnes."

SUNDEAMS. The cleanest classes in England, says the Specialist, are young nobles, who tub every day, and would be wretched if there were dust on the chairs.

-Monsignor Capel has been made a bank.

rupt. He is described as of Cedar Villas, new of Scars-

dale Lodge, Kensington, clerk in hoty orders. At the

ing the total debts unsecured. £7,293; debts fully secured, £18,556; and assets nil.

-A recent traveller in South Africa has

slaced in the hands of Dr. Cameron, M. P., a whip, more

formidable than the "cat" of the British navy, with which he says that the missionaries near Lake Nyanza are in the habit of flogging refractory converts. The sub-

we will share," said a Dublin Queen's Counsel to an ugly

customer who, with a menacing air, asked for aims at night in a lonely suburb. "This revolver," said the

'O. C." as he drew it from his pocket, "has six cham

bers. I will give you three-" just then the Q. C. found

ilmself sione.

—Blondin says in a letter: "I anticipate

revisiting America at the close of my European engage-ibents, and propose to cross directly over Niegara Falls at a height of 100 feet above the catarack, and nearly 250 feet above the bed of the river. I nave studied well the difficulties and dangers of the attempt, and feel confident

the large house built by Mr. Albert Grant in the Kenning-ton road, London. A committee, acting for an intended now club, which is to consist chiefly of subscribers to Hurlingham, the Gricans, and other existing boties, have

agreed to give £195,000 for the property. The sum of

(100,000 is to be paid at once, as eaution money, and this

-The Governor of the remote Russian

province of Orenburg reports that the cold of last winter has caused such frightful Havoc among flocks and herds

that a famine is limminent. The crops, too, have suffered, and corn has risen 500 and hay 400 per cent. In the district

of Parlograd 1,000 camels, 61,000 cows and oxen, 26,500

-Tombstone, in Pima County, Arizona, to

an Eastern reader may seem a queer name for a mining camp, but so it was named. A few years ago the Schief-flin brothers, went there to prospect, and were advised, on account of the Indian depredations, to have their temb-stone engraved. They made rich discoveries and, in recognition of the kindly hint of their friends, named the

camp Tombstone. Now, to cap the climax, a paper has been started called the hymnes.

—The preliminary workings for the tunnel

uniting England and France have had the most satisfactory results. The promoters have sunk their shart to the

stratum in which they propose to here the tunnel, and are now going to sink another shaft, and lower all the machinery for the hore. In eighteen months thay ex-pect to have reached two kilometres, about two and a

quarter miles, under the Channel, and in three or four

-Presbyterian feeling in Glasgow has

been excruciatingly outraged by a resolution of the shareholders of the Tramway Company to run cars on Sunday. Dr. Jeffrey, a prominent light of the unce' gude, in the city where the returns of drunkerness and bastardy are about the highest in the world, told his congregation lately that he hoped none of them would very be found in these implicate vehicles on a Sunday

ever be found in these impious vehicles on a Sunday, and if possible never on a week day, and pledged him-self to abstain from them always if possible. —The results of soundings over the bed

istence through the middle of the ocean, extending from

north to south, of a sunken ridge, often less than 1,000

that the elevation of the ocean's bottom required to

cars to have completed the task.

horses, and 51,000 sheep perished. It has been the same

-Purchasers have at last been found for

ect will probably be officially investigated.

I can meet and surmount them."

is already in hand.